



BEACHING BOATS AND LANDING TROOPS AT BAIQUIRI.

(From a photograph by J. C. Hemment, special Journal photographer, with the Fifth Army Corps, July 6, upon the arrival of reinforcements.)

In these small boats General Shafter landed seventeen thousand troops in three days, from the largest fleet of transports ever sent by any country to a foreign shore, a feat that was considered almost impossible by army experts abroad. European expeditions to Africa, for instance, require six months' preparation, which allows time for working out the most minute details.

SPAIN'S QUEEN FEARS A CARLIST UPRISING.

Cabinet at a Loss to Know What to Do in Face of the War Party's Ravings Against Peace.

Special Cable to the Journal.

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Madrid, July 13.—The army and its supporters are violently opposing peace negotiations. The Minister of War has laid before the Queen Regent. Reports have been received from the regulars in Spain and Cuba, and the Cuban Volunteers, all denouncing surrender. The military journals are publishing inflammatory articles against peace and the Government is in a serious quandary.

Gibraltar steamers arriving from Suex report that Camara's fleet is slowly steaming through the Mediterranean, headed for Cartagena.

The Government is greatly concerned with the problem of preserving public order. The authorities of several provinces have given secret information to the Ministers of Interior and War, reporting preparations of the Carlists for an early uprising. It is no secret now that simultaneously with the opening of negotiations for peace a decree will be published guaranteeing such as habeas corpus and other rights of individual liberty, so that the authorities may have means of dealing quickly and freely with conspirators and people attempting to create disorders. The suspension of the constitutional guarantees will be followed in several provinces by the proclamation of martial law.

The possibility of the Americans attempting to seize some place near Gibraltar or on the north shore of Morocco or in the Canary or Balearic Islands in order to place it later under the British flag in exchange for some other concession or help is given credence here. In consequence an army corps of 15,000 to 20,000 men is soon to be placed near Algiers and Taxis. The Spanish Government considers the neighborhood of Gibraltar the spot most menaced. Another army corps will be kept ready in some unnamed place, probably Ceuta, opposite Gibraltar. Troops in the Balearics and Canaries are being reinforced.

Rome, July 13.—The Opinion, the official organ, and the Italia, a semi-official organ, declare that if Spain does not now negotiate for peace she ought to be left to her fate. Canavaro, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, expresses the opinion that the Americans come to Europe Spain will not be able to discuss peace conditions of any kind, but will have to accept whatever terms are offered. Canavaro believes, however, that negotiations are imminent.

CAMARA'S FLEET RUNS FOR COVER.

Madrid, July 13.—At 9 P. M.—On leaving the Cabinet council to-night Lieutenant

General Correa, Minister of War, said there was nothing in the official dispatches to confirm rumors that Santiago de Cuba had capitulated to the Americans. Captain Amou, Minister of Marine, confirmed the report that Commodore Watson's squadron is now en route for Spain. He added that Admiral Camara's fleet would find a secure port.

Duke Almodovar de Rios, Minister of Foreign Affairs, reiterated the statement that no negotiations for peace have taken place. He said that General Blanco had again wired General Toral, commander of the Spanish forces at Santiago, not to surrender.

GERMANY THINKS SPAIN MUST YIELD.

Diplomats Say She Will Have to Accept Our Terms.

Berlin, July 13.—The report, undoubtedly originating in Madrid, that Spain's peace conditions will consist only of the cession of the Island of Cuba and a reasonable war indemnity, is looked upon by the German papers as a case of "bluff." It is admitted here that Spain is no longer able to control her colonial possessions, even if the United States did not insist on taking them out of her hands.

Those well informed diplomatically maintain that the United States would have no difficulty in enforcing the payment of any war indemnity it regards as reasonable on the Spanish mainland itself. Spain would be helpless and deserted by the powers. A most favorable impression has been made here by the charitable treatment of Cervantes and other Spanish prisoners by the American navy.

PACIFIC LINER BOUGHT FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

Washington, July 13.—Assistant Secretary Melick to-day announced that the War Department had secured by purchase the steamship Arizona, of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company. She is a vessel of over 5,000 tons and is to be devoted to transport purposes on the Pacific coast.

For some time past the department has been anxious to obtain vessels of the Northern Pacific Company, but owing to some international question which presented itself this was impracticable. The acquisition of the Arizona, however, indicates that the objection has been removed, and the

department will, if it so desires, purchase other vessels of the company's fleet.

GIRLS' DIPLOMAS TO BE SUED FOR.

Yonkers Board Holds That They Printed a Libel About Their Teachers.

The courts will be asked to compel the Yonkers Board of Education to grant diplomas to Ruth Earle and Edna Maudo Campbell, High School seniors, who criticized Superintendent Gordon and Principal Baker in their school paper, the Phoenix, and were suspended. Miss Anna Leah Seabury, the third editor, who apologized, and helped the aggrieved superintendent to buy and suppress the edition, has been pardoned. When the Board considered the case on Tuesday night, and decided to sustain the principal and the superintendent, the young women were championed by Thomas Ewing Jr., son of the late General Ewing, who declared that the young women had a proper right to criticize their teachers. Trustees Daly and Brennan, two local attorneys, declared that the article was libelous.

"Take that matter to the courts," said Mr. Ewing, "and the libel will be laughed out of court."

Trustee A. V. Williams Jackson, who is a professor at Columbia University, sided with Mr. Ewing.

MRS. PELL MUST PAY HER OWN DEBTS.

Motion to Vacate Judgment Against Her Denied by Judge Pryor.

Justice Pryor yesterday denied a motion made by Mrs. Alice Bates Pell to vacate a judgment for \$107.07, obtained against her by George M. Wright, as assignee of Albert R. Hilton, who succeeded Hilton, Hughes & Co.

The plaintiff claimed that Mrs. Alice Bates Pell, while residing at No. 128 East Thirty-fourth street, opened an account in 1902. A year later Mrs. George H. Pell, of Jamaica avenue, Flushing, opened another account. The firm did not know that these Mrs. Pells were the same person. Her husband having given notes for the bills, Mrs. Pell claimed that the bill was his. The Court took a different view.

MRS. BECKMAN'S BODY FOUND IN THE RIVER.

The body of Mrs. Marcus Beckman, of Galveston, Texas, was yesterday found floating in the East River at the foot of Wardell street, Long Island City. Mrs. Beckman had been missing since Friday morning from the River Crest Sanitarium. Mrs. Beckman had been out of her mind since the birth of a child. She improved rapidly and no particular watch was kept upon her.

The cottage where she was staying stood on the top of a high bank, and just beyond the cottage was a steep hill with a sandy beach gridded with rocks. Mrs. Beckman might have entered the river at this point. There are a few bridges on the face and it is believed that they resulted from the body coming in contact with the rocks.

BOYS OF THE 1ST ARE IN 'FRISCO.

New York Soldiers Are Anxious to Go to Manila.

San Francisco, July 13.—The first of the four trains conveying the First New York Regiment arrived early this morning. They arrived in Oakland at 5 a. m. and were brought over on the S. & C. boat.

Although the Red Cross women had not prepared a special breakfast was gotten up for them at the ferry house, and the committee was not long in spreading before the 300 soldiers a meal of coffee, meats, eggs, sandwiches and fruits.

It had been announced that the troops would reach this city to-morrow, and former residents of New York had arranged to give them a royal welcome. The plan was to have the men march out to the Mechanics' Pavilion and breakfast there. The bands of California and Tennessee regiments had volunteered to furnish music. Companies K, I and L formed the first section. The troops under an impression as they marched along the streets, and it was the general opinion they were the finest looking body of men that had arrived here. They were well uniformed and marched in perfect style.

A story passed along they were cordially greeted. All then men were closely shaved, their clothes were new, their boots blacked, and they looked as soldierly a set as ever came into town. They expressed regret that the entire regiment was not in, as they would have liked to march in a body.

The second section, Companies G, H and M, did not arrive till between 1 and 2 p. m. They also were loudly cheered and the march to camp and were entertained by the Red Cross.

The other two sections are not due till late to-night or early to-morrow. The trains are ten hours late. Lieutenant Wallace, of Company K, said:

"We had a pleasant trip across the continent. The regiment is fully equipped. There is nothing wanting, and we are prepared to leave at once for the seat of war."

"When we left New York the understanding was we were to be sent to the Philippines, but I read in the California papers we may be sent to Honolulu. I need not say this is a great disappointment to us, and we are all earnestly hoping it is not true. We look forward to going to Manila in the hope of seeing active service."

HE IS MAJOR BELMONT NOW.

Washington, July 13.—Perry Belmont got his commission to-day, and henceforward will prefer to be addressed as "Major." His duties will be those of an Inspector-General.

"I have not been assigned to duty," he said to-day, "and do not know where I shall serve. If my own wishes are consulted, I will be at the front with the invading army."

YELLOW FEVER ATTACKS OUR FORCES BEFORE SANTIAGO.

Chief Surgeon of Shafter's Army Reports Fourteen Cases in Hospital and Additional Victims Have Since Appeared.

Washington, July 13.—Surgeon-General Sternberg, of the army, posted the following bulletin this afternoon:

On July 11 a telegram was received from Lieutenant-Colonel Pope informing the Surgeon-General that there were fourteen cases of yellow fever in the Cuban hospital which had been established for the care of such cases.

Every effort will be made to arrest the progress of the disease by the establishment of isolation hospitals, in which the sick will be treated by immune surgeons and cared for by immune nurses.

G. M. STERNBERG.

Surgeon-General. The reception of the information contained in the above bulletin has caused genuine alarm in Administration circles. Two months ago General Miles and Surgeon-General Sternberg predicted that an American army in Cuba would soon develop yellow fever and their prediction has been verified.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pope's telegram was considered at the Cabinet meeting and the decision was reached to stamp out the disease at once by removing the hospital into the hills, 700 feet above the sea level, and to take as much of the army as possible out of Cuba at the earliest moment.

Caused by Toral's "Diplomacy." Both in army and navy circles the opinion is expressed that General Toral, by his "diplomacy," succeeded in introducing the fever into the American camp.

Yellow fever is epidemic at Santiago, and the interchange of notes, the sending forth of 15,000 refugees, many of whom probably had yellow fever when they left the city, have contributed to the infection of the American camp.

The Spanish military authorities have consistently counted on the outbreak of yellow fever in the American army as the arrival of a potent ally.

This evening General Sternberg sent a recruiting officer to New Orleans for the purpose of enlisting immune surgeons and nurses.

Sternberg is apprehensive. Surgeon-General Sternberg is nervous and apprehensive. What he has predicted has come to pass. He said:

"It is fortunate that the surgeons with the troops are among the best equipped men in the world to combat the disease. Dr. Gutteras has made it a specialty, and Dr. Senn is also an expert."

The reports thus far do not indicate that the disease is epidemic. The sufferers will be isolated, and the most rigid possible quarantine maintained. Hospitals will be established at the greatest elevation attainable.

The fever rarely prevails in the Antilles above an altitude of 700 feet. It is essentially a disease of the sea coast, and especially of large cities in an unsanitary condition, but under conditions favorable to its spread it extends into the interior, following the routes of travel, and especially navigable rivers.

The department will hurry physicians and nurses to the camps at once, and every means known to medical science will be employed to check the disease in the early stages.

What has occurred did not find the de-

partment unprepared. The fever is epidemic at Santiago de Cuba, as it is at nearly all sea coast towns in the tropics, and so far as possible, preparations were made to resist it.

Already orders have been issued to recruit immune surgeons and nurses in the Southern towns, and no time will be lost in getting them to the Santiago hospitals.

Yellow fever is not a contagious disease in the strict sense of the word—that is to say, it is not usually contracted by contact with the sick—but, as in cholera and typhoid fever, the infectious element multiplies in the bodies of the sick.

Contact with the sick as a nurse or a physician does not lead to infection. The soiled clothing and bedding of yellow fever patients may induce an attack in those who handle them.

The burning of Juraguaito.

Off Juraguaito, July 12, via Kingstown, July 13.—The miserable little town of Juraguaito (Shoney), lies in ashes to-night. It was burned under the orders of the army health authorities. Almost every building of the fifty which struggled along the irregular bluff was set on fire during the day, and the Cuban inhabitants have fled to the caves in the overhanging hillsides for shelter.

The action was taken at the urgent request of Major Legarde, of the Hospital Corps, and served the joint purpose of eradicating the hospital camp or the unhealthy and dirty buildings and driving away scores of Cuban followers whose presence was a serious inconvenience to the hospital workers.

The burning of the houses also extended along the trail to the front, and numerous

block houses were destroyed, together with dwellings.

The action was decided on last night, and early this morning the long wooden building at the extreme end of the street, one which had served as division headquarters during the early days of the landing, and later as a post office, was set fire to.

This building was one of the most imposing in the city, with its long, broad verandas and well-built stoop, and as the flames burst from the windows and swept over the roof the Cuban dwellers in the neighboring houses began to rush for safety.

They were assisted by a detachment of soldiers in removing their effects, and the buildings were set fire to as rapidly as vacated.

The old wooden structures would ordinarily have burned like tinder, but the heavy rains made the flames slow in spreading. The dwelling houses filled the camp with stifling black smoke, which was visible for miles.

Fire Continued All Day.

In spite of the protests of the ragged Cubans the work of destruction proceeded steadily all day. The building in which the field telegraph and telephone offices were located shared the common fate. The work was not completed until after dark, when the torch was applied to the last building of the town. The debris will be cleared away as rapidly as possible, and many more hospital tents will be pitched on new sites.

Scarcely a wounded man remains at the hospital headquarters here. Almost all the sufferers have been either sent North on the returning transports, or have been sent on board the hospital ship Relief, which lies off shore.

THE AMERICAN DISEASE.

Nervous Dyspepsia is a disease peculiar to America, due to characteristic American methods of working and living.

THE TYPICAL AMERICAN Works too hard and too long. Eats too much and too fast, and thinks and worries too incessantly about business and "getting on" in the world.

RESULT: NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA. KUTNOW'S IMPROVED EFFERVESCENT POWDER,

containing the essential medicinal salts of the waters of the European Mineral Springs (from which it is made), which are famous for the cure of Liver, Stomach and Nervous Troubles.

Brings Relief to Thousands of Such Sufferers While They Work

and saves expense of travel, hotel bill and loss of time.

If you are troubled with your digestion or your nerves it will cost you nothing to try it—an investment by which you have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

Samples given every sufferer on application by postal card or in person to KUTNOW BROTHERS, 13 ASTOR PLACE.